

## \$650,000 PEARLS STOLEN; SUGAR IN THEIR PLACE

Registered Mail Package, Containing Necklace, Robbed on Way from Paris to London.

### CUBES THE ONLY CLEW

Biggest Theft of Kind in Years Puzzles Scotland Yard—Insurance Firm Faces Heavy Loss.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 16.—The most astonishing, and at present the most mysterious, jewel robbery of the present century is associated with the disappearance of a pearl necklace valued at \$650,000 during transit from Paris to London. The necklace was mailed in London on Tuesday evening and was addressed to Max Mayer, a diamond merchant at No. 88 Hatton Garden, London. It was contained in a package measuring 10 by 5 inches. The package was registered and insured at Lloyd's for an enormous sum. In this there is nothing unusual. It is the custom to send jewelry of great value from Paris to London, and vice versa, through the registered mail, because that means of transit is considered safer than intrusting such valuables to special messengers.

In due course a package of the size and weight that was expected, and bearing the seals of Mayer's Paris agent, was delivered yesterday morning at Mayer's place of business, in Hatton Garden, but with the opening of the case came a terrible shock for Mayer, for in place of the superb necklace that the case had contained, nothing more was found than a few pieces of sugar shaped into thin cubes and obviously of French manufacture. This fact makes it evident that the substitution must have taken place somewhere on the other side of the channel. Without delay the police were communicated with, and at the same time the Paris agent was summoned both by telephone and by telegraph. On receipt of the news, the Paris agent started for London forthwith. He was met at Charing Cross by Mayor and Chief Inspector Ward, of Scotland Yard. The party went direct to the detective headquarters, where the agent was interviewed by the police authorities, and inspected the package in which sugar cubes arrived instead of jewels.

Beyond the cubes of sugar the police have apparently little to add them in their search for the thieves. The necklace is valued and insured at Lloyd's for \$650,000. This will mean a most serious loss for the underwriters to make good.

A \$50,000 reward has been offered for the recovery of the necklace. Sixty-nine graduated pearls, weighing 1,250 grains, form the necklace. The center pearl is of 47 1/16 grains, and the two terminals are of 11 1/16 and 10 1/16 grains, respectively. The fastening is a diamond snap clasp. Two drop pearls of 14 1/16 grains each and a round pearl of 27 grains were also in the case with the necklace.

### HOME FOR BRIDE UNFIT, DECIES SEEKS DAMAGES

Vivien Gould's Husband Sues for \$25,000—Says Builders Plotted Steal—Fee \$2,500 Daily.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 16.—Lord Decies declared in court today that Sefton Park, where he took Vivien Gould as a bride, is a "rotten house, damp, unhealthy and unfit for human habitation." He was testifying in his suit against the builders who repaired Sefton Park in preparation for his marriage.

Lord Decies charges that the builders and architects entered into a conspiracy to defraud him of \$40,000 in bills for repairs. The condition of the home, he asserts, is due to the poor work of the builders, in consequence of which he asks \$25,000 damages. There is a big array of lawyers on both sides. Lord Decies is paying fees of \$2,500 a day. The case is expected to last ten days, but his mother-in-law has told him to go to the limit in fighting the case.

### WON'T GIVE UP C. R. BURKE

Michigan Governor Refuses to Extradite New Yorker.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Detroit, July 16.—Governor Ferris has refused to honor a requisition for Charles Russell Burke, of New York, who is charged with bigamy. The Governor contends that Burke's second marriage is valid.

Charles Russell Burke, an oil refiner of this city, has figured in the courts since October, 1910, when his wife began an action for separation, charging him with abandonment. Later she asked for a return of her husband's property and an order sequestering his personal property and income. Mrs. Burke began an action in October, 1912, for \$2,500 back alimony. Mr. Burke was declared in contempt of court by Justice Gerard at that time. Mr. Burke is a nephew of the late Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.

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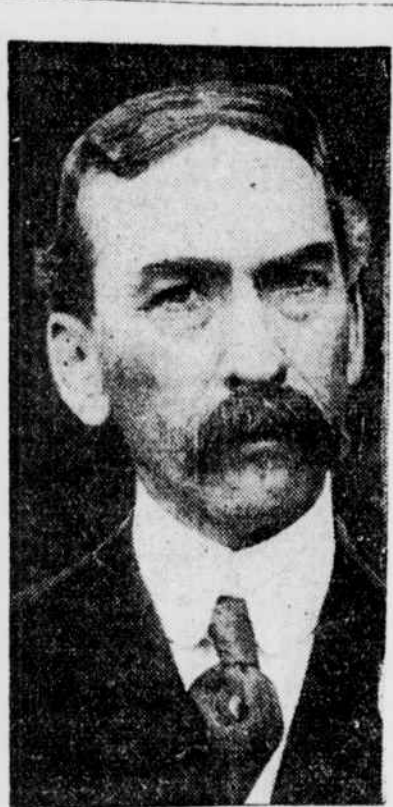
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AMBASSADOR HENRY L. WILSON.

## INCREASING PERIL IN MEXICAN CHAOS

Continued from first page.

told that the United States is investigating the situation.

Regarding Ambassador Wilson, Secretary Bryan said to-night that his being called to Washington to report on conditions had been in contemplation for some time.

While the talk of recognition is going on in official circles, agents of the revolutionary element in Washington are issuing statements telling why Huerta should not be recognized. They contend that the revolutionists control twenty-two of the twenty-seven states of the Republic, and that 90 per cent of the people are opposed to Huerta. H. Perez Romero, who is styled the confidential agent of the revolutionists, says that Huerta is on his last legs, and declares that Huerta urged the European diplomats in Mexico to take action in reporting to their respective governments that the policy of the United States was at fault.

**Provisional Recognition.**  
One thing that the administration is considering is the recognition of the Huerta government on some provisional basis, for instance, according to recognition if Huerta can show ability to hold an election for the purpose of getting a regularly elected President.

Whether recognition in any form will solve the problem is now doubted. A grave danger is that Huerta may soon be overthrown. If this should occur shortly after American recognition of his government it would be very embarrassing to the administration here and it constitutes a risk which must, if possible, be averted.

It is admitted on all sides here that the Mexican situation is very delicate as well as dangerous.

Like a Powder Magazine.

Prominent persons here, thoroughly familiar with the situation, consider it most grave and believe that while the administration must adopt some definite course anything that may be done will be fraught with disastrous possibilities.

There are international lawyers in Washington, men of standing and repute, who hold that there is every reason for the recognition of the Huerta government by the United States. They say that Huerta is the President of Mexico, and that it is not for the United States to look behind the returns and scan the methods of his acquisition of office.

Critics of the administration point to an inconsistency on the part of the administration in the recognition of China and the withholding of recognition of the Huerta government.

Mobile, Ala., July 16.—Buyers on the Mobile Cotton Exchange representing German firms said to-day that they had received code messages from Germany stating that the Berlin government had made representations to the United States concerning the Mexican situation. The messages were said to state that if the United States did not move to restore peace in Mexico Germany would take some initiative to that end.

### WILSON ON HIS WAY BACK

Ambassador Leaves Mexico City for Washington.

Mexico City, July 16.—Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson left here for Washington to-night in response to orders from the State Department.

Secretary Bryan, in communicating with the Ambassador, said President Wilson wished him to make a personal report on the conditions in Mexico.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, secretary of the embassy, will be in charge.

### MEXICO TO CENSOR NEWS

Offending Correspondents To Be Expelled from Country.

Mexico City, July 16.—The Mexican government has decided to take vigorous action with reference to the sending out of false reports from Mexico regarding the situation and matters relating to the administration.

An official of the government summoned all the foreign correspondents to-night and informed them that inaccurate news or that construed as intended to injure the government would be punished by expulsion from the country of the correspondent responsible.

### DREDGING RECORD AT PANAMA.

Panama, July 16.—A notable dredging record was made at Corozal yesterday by a ladder dredge excavating the Panama Canal near Miraflores Lock. It removed 15,700 cubic yards of earth and moved 15,700 cubic yards of earth and rock, mostly the latter, in nineteen hours and fifty minutes actual working time.

## REVOLT IN CHINA GROWS; MAY MEAN PARTITION

President Yuan Shih-Kai Hard Pressed to Prove His Control of Country.

### FORECAST NATION'S SPLIT

North and South, Now Fighting, May Soon Witness Movement of Aggressive Powers—Peking Bitter Against Japan.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 16.—Reports that have reached the Department of State indicate that the long threatened revolution against President Yuan Shih-Kai of China has been begun under the leadership of General Hwang Hsing, who took a leading part in the successful revolt against the Manchus. The present revolt has been brewing for many months and it constitutes a struggle between the North and the South of China. Yuan Shih-Kai is at last put in a position to prove that he controls the country, and it is confidently expected that the next few weeks will demonstrate whether he is the all-powerful dictator.

Something more than the future of the Republic of China is involved in the trouble now beginning. It will be a struggle which may result in a partition of the nation between the North and South, in which event the chances are, in the opinion of observers here, that the ultimate result will be a forward movement on the part of aggressive powers which may mean in the end the partition of China herself.

It repeatedly has been declared that the Southerners could never be strong enough to down Yuan Shih-Kai, who for more than a year has devoted much of his energy to strengthening his military forces. The State Department now has a report from the legation in Peking to the effect that the Northern troops have been successful at Kinkiang, the present power of the revolt. The legation reports, however, that the revolution is spreading. Martial law has been declared at Nanking, which was the centre of the last rebellion, and two loyal officers were executed there on July 15.

Tsien Chun Hsuan, a Cantonese, has been chosen generalissimo of the rebel forces, and Hwang Hsing is field marshal. This occurred at a conference in Nanking on the 15th.

Telegraphic service and traffic on the railway between Tien-tsin and Nanking, a line connecting the North and the South, has been interrupted. General Chang Hsun, an old-fashioned soldier, who served the Manchus well, is moving to the South from a point in Shantung Province, but the legation does not know which side he will support. It is believed, however, from unofficial sources at hand that he will come out for Yuan Shih-Kai.

Peking, July 16.—The provinces of Kiang-si, Kiangsu, Kwang-si, Po-ken, Sze-chuen, Hu-nan, Ngan-hwei, and Kwang-tung are preparing to declare their independence and to form a Southern Chinese confederacy, according to apparently authoritative statements current here. Fighting continues in the Province of Kiang-si, and large numbers of northern troops are proceeding there.

The attitude of the Japanese is bitterly commented on here. The Chinese believe they are stirring up strife everywhere, and Japanese officers are stated to be fighting on the side of the rebels. The southerners openly claim assurances of Japanese support.

Commenting on an alleged speech by the Japanese Minister Designate to China, in which Yuan Shih-Kai's administration was criticised, the newspapers pointedly refer to the recall of Charles H. Crane, former United States Minister to China, after his interview in Chicago, and intimate that similar action would be advisable in the case of Enjiro Yamaza.

The German Consulate at Nanking was surrounded by insurgents to-day. The trouble was apparently due to the Germans' recently permitting the extradition of two revolutionaries.

Shanghai, July 16.—The revolt along the Yangtze-Kiang is spreading, and there is fighting along the Tien-Tsin-Peking Railway. Proclamations are being circulated here setting forth that a punitive expedition has been undertaken for the purpose of bringing President Yuan Shih-Kai to justice for the murder of General Sung Chiao-jen, the former Minister of Education.

The Yangtze-Kiang towns are going over to the proposed southern confederacy, and it is stated that Yuan Shih-Kai has ordered a general advance of his troops against them.

### JURY FREES J. F. MORAN

Brooklyn Millionaire Not Guilty of Killing Schoolgirl.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Trenton, N. J., July 16.—After deliberating less than two hours the jury in Mercer Court returned to-night a verdict of not guilty in the trial of Joseph F. Moran, the Brooklyn millionaire, and his chauffeur, Irvan A. Hoffman, charged with manslaughter. Moran and Hoffman were indicted for the killing of Miss Mae Duryea, a Princeton high school girl, on April 6.

Instead of stopping his auto to care for the injured girl Moran directed the chauffeur to continue on his way, and this incident created some feeling against him.

In running away Moran concealed the identity of a woman who was the third passenger in his car. He did not take the stand in his own behalf, and the name of the mysterious woman was not divulged at the trial. It was generally conceded that to protect her he directed the chauffeur not to stop.

Hoffman, the chauffeur, testified that the machine was going about twenty-five miles an hour, but that he had it under perfect control. The two girls had got out of the way of a previous passing car, and it was pointed out that they saw the Moran car approaching. Unexpectedly they separated and the Duryea girl stepped directly in front of the machine that ran her down.

### FRENCH SOLDIER'S AGE, 20

### New Military Service Arrangement Voted by Deputies.

Paris, July 16.—Under the proposed three years' military service system the term of service will begin at the age of twenty. This arrangement was voted in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, 378 to 159.

## 30,000 ARE SLAUGHTERED BY BULGARIAN SOLDIERS

Mussulman Refugees Murdered by Wholesale, Says Report from Salonica.

### BULGAR ARMY DESPERATE

Food Supply Menaced by Capture of Railroad—Rumania Issues Proclamation—King Charles Takes the Field.

Salonica, July 16.—It is reported from Doiran, a town forty miles northwest of this city, that the Bulgarians slaughtered 30,000 Mussulmans who had sought refuge there. A written declaration to this effect has been signed by Mussulmans and countersigned by three Bulgarian priests. Full confirmation of the reported sack and burning of the Macedonian town of Seres by the fleeing Bulgarian troops and of the crucifixion, hacking to death or burning alive by them of many of the inhabitants, has been sent to the Austro-Hungarian government by Consul General August Krul of Salonica.

Sofia, July 16.—Confirmation has been received of the report that the Rumanians have cut railway communication between Sofia and Varna, which is the only route over which provisions can be brought to Sofia from abroad. The Bulgarian army, therefore, runs the risk of starving.

Bucharest, July 16.—The Bulgarians have sunk their steamers and two torpedo boats in the Danube to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Rumanians.

Belgrade, July 16.—A Serbian detachment assaulted and occupied on Tuesday afternoon outkank, an advanced position on the right wing of the Bulgarian army near Kustendj. The Bulgarians lost heavily and fled in disorder.

London, July 17.—A Sofia dispatch to "The Times" says that M. Malinoff, the Democratic leader, who was Premier in 1908, has been appointed Premier to succeed Dr. Danoff, at the head of a Cabinet representing all political parties.

Rumania has addressed a note to the powers explaining that in invading Bulgaria she is neither pursuing a policy of conquest nor aiming at crushing the Bulgarian army. Her action is due to the necessity of procuring a new southern frontier which shall include Tutulka, Dobrich and Balchik and the conviction that such a strategic frontier is needed to make pacific relations between Bulgaria and Rumania possible.

In connection with the arrival of a high Rumanian officer at the Greek headquarters it is reported that the Greek, Serbian and Rumanian armies will all march to Sofia, where peace will be signed.

King Charles of Rumania has gone to Join his army headquarters. The Turks have occupied Lule Burgaz, Bunarhisar and Viza, and are marching in the direction of Kirk Kilisliak. The Greek army is also pressing forward, and has occupied Nevrokop, considerably to the north of Demirhisar.

Both Turkey and Rumania are occupying as much Bulgarian territory as possible with a view to procuring the best possible settlement.

The Serbian and Greek premiers have held a meeting at Yaluk, and are agreed as to the terms to be imposed on Bulgaria.

Athens, July 16.—The Greek army has occupied Nevrokop after an engagement with the Bulgarians which lasted all Tuesday. The Bulgarians were completely routed. Official dispatches report that only 120 out of 3,000 inhabitants of the town of Doxato escaped the Bulgarian massacre.

### FREED IN CRISPELL CASE

Johns, Mother and Sister Sob with Joy Over Court Action.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Wilkes-Barre, Penn., July 16.—Failure of the Commonwealth to produce evidence against Herbert Johns, who was held as the slayer of Alice Crispell, resulted to-day in his discharge, following a habeas corpus hearing before Judge H. A. Fuller, of the Luzerne County Court.

The death of the girl in Harvey's Lake on the night of July 4 remains as great a mystery as at the first suspicion against Johns, however, has been removed, because the Commonwealth has run down every clew and failed to produce incriminating evidence.

The testimony offered at the hearing to-day showed that Johns, the girl and a party of their friends were drinking in the Onondaga Hotel, and that when the party broke up Johns and Alice started over the lake road for the home of the girl's grandmother.

When Judge Fuller directed the immediate discharge of the prisoner his mother and his sister Clara rushed to Johns and the three burst into sobs of joy.

### CARNEGIE HERO HERO ANEW

Rescue of Man from Live Wires Similar to First Feat.

New Haven, July 16.—James Reynolds, of this city, who recently received an award from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, to-day assisted in rescuing a man from death among electric wires at the top of a thirty-foot pole near the centre of the city.

William Lynch, a lineman, touched a live wire and fell unconscious. Reynolds, who is foreman of a gang of linemen, and John McGovern, one of his men, climbed the pole and removed Lynch's smoking body from the wires, holding it until firemen arrived with ladders and carried it to earth. Lynch is in a critical condition. It was for rescuing a man from a similar predicament in 1908 that Reynolds was recognized by the Carnegie commission.

### THAW SUES HARTRIDGE

Trustee Directed to Begin Action to Recover \$21,000.

Pittsburgh, July 16.—An order has been issued by Referee William R. Blair authorizing Roger O'Mara, trustee of the estate of Harry K. Thaw, bankrupt, to commence legal proceedings against Clifford W. Hartridge, an attorney, of New York, in the United States courts or the state courts of New York for the recovery of any funds that are found and which may be due the estate of Thaw.

The purpose of the action is to try to recover \$21,000 which Mr. Hartridge is alleged to have claimed for expenses during the trial of Thaw for the murder of Stanford White.

### AGAIN IN DIVORCE COURT

Earl Cowley, Familiar Figure in Actions, Sued by Countess.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 17.—Once again Earl Cowley's name will be heard in the divorce court to-day, when Countess Cowley will ask for a divorce in an undefended suit. Last January Earl Cowley was correspondent in the case in which Major Buxton obtained a divorce, and it is Mrs. Buxton's name which is mentioned in the present suit. Lady Cowley will be better remembered as Lady Hartopp, who figured in the great divorce case of 1902, when Earl Cowley was correspondent. After Lady Hartopp's divorce, in 1905, Earl Cowley married her.

### SEES IRONY FOR WILSON

London Paper Recalls Repudiation of Dollar Diplomacy.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 17.—"The Morning Post" says to-day:

"It would be a curious instance of the irony of fate if the policy of intervention in Mexico were forced on the new Democratic administration in the United States. One of Wilson's first acts on his accession to office was to renounce Taft's dollar diplomacy in the Far East, and Bryan more than once has spoken in somewhat unctuous terms of the mission of his country in promoting a reign of peace in the world."

"But experience shows that statesmen often find it difficult to square their professions with the hard facts they have to face. It is evident now that the American government has been forced to realize that it must give serious attention to the situation in Mexico. But intervention in Mexico would mean a very serious undertaking. There would be a long and costly guerrilla war, and once American troops entered the country they would not easily be able to leave it."

"It may be assumed, therefore, that Wilson will not take action unless he is absolutely compelled to do so, but he will not be able to tolerate indefinitely the continuance of anarchy and civil war in Mexico."

### TO TRY GERMAN OFFICERS

Alleged Bribery by the Krupp Firm Causes Treason Charge.

Berlin, July 16.—Several officials employed in the Prussian War office held in the rank of officers will be tried by court martial on July 29, charged with accepting bribes from the Krupp company and with putting treason. The trial will be held behind closed doors, all those taking part in the case having been sworn to secrecy. It is said that seven officers are accused, including the chief clerk of the Commissariat Department, that four attorneys have been retained, giving reason for the belief that there are at least three or four accused.

The institution of these charges is the result of sensational allegations made by Herr Liebknecht, a Socialist, in the Reichstag last April. He said the Krupp company kept an agent to bribe army and navy officials in order to obtain an insight into official documents.

### ARGENTINA PROBES MEAT TRUST

Buenos Ayres, July 16.—By way of ending its discussion of the alleged meat trust in the Argentine Republic the Chamber of Deputies to-day named a commission to make a complete study of the question and to recommend measures for safeguarding the meat industry.

## JAPAN'S TWO NOTES ANSWERED BY U. S.

American Officials Believe Reply Meets Complaints of Anti-Alien Land Law.

### HOPE NEGOTIATIONS ENDED

State Department Looks to the Japanese to Take Initiative in Submitting California Act to Courts.

Washington, July 16.—The American reply to the last two Japanese notes on the California anti-alien land law was delivered to-day by Secretary Bryan to Ambassador Chinda, who cabled it to Tokio. As in the case of the preceding notes, the contents of the latest communication were withheld from publication.

There is some expectation in official circles that the delivery of this note will conclude the negotiations on this subject between the two countries for the present at least, if not altogether. It is declared that the American reply to the various points of objection to the California legislation has been made so complete as to remove most of them from the field of discussion. Even in cases where the Japanese contentions have not been manifestly completely negated, the expert diplomats are said to have so framed their responses as to reduce the points to clear issues, which probably can be adjusted only on the basis of judicial decisions.

The result has been reached through the exchange of five notes, the negotiations beginning May 8 last with the original protest by Japan against the projected alien land owning act by the California Legislature. This elicited a reply from Secretary Bryan on May 15, as soon as he had been advised of the actual signature of the Webb act by Governor Johnson. On June 4 the Japanese government filed its rejoinder, and on July 3 this was supplemented by an elaborate expansion of the arguments.

Unless the Japanese Foreign Office concludes that there is something in the American note delivered to-day requiring immediate attention and reply, probably there will be no further diplomatic exchange for at least another month. At the expiration of that time the Webb alien land owning act will become effective, and the way will be opened for a judicial test of its constitutionality.

The State Department is looking to the Japanese government to at least take the initiative in securing a judicial determination of the question as to whether this act is in conflict with existing treaties or whether it violates privileges to which the Japanese are entitled under the broad principles of international law. While the Japanese negotiators have unofficially expressed the opinion that it is the duty of the American government to make this test, following a precedent established during the Roosevelt administration in connection with the exclusion of Japanese pupils from American public schools, the State Department has declined to accept this view.

Officials suggested to-day that the Japanese government would be in better position to resume the consideration of its grievance by diplomatic means in the event of an unsuccessful litigation if the test were initiated and prosecuted by a Japanese resident of California in a private capacity, even though financially supported by the Japanese government. Some apprehension has been expressed by the Japanese over the difficulty of securing an early judicial decision on the constitutionality of the California legislation. The State Department officials, however, say they are prepared in good faith to facilitate the proceedings by every proper means, even to the extent of advancing the Attorney General to seek an adjournment on the docket of the Supreme Court of such a case.

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### THREATEN TO HANG JAPS

Mob Tries to Stop Their Working on Colorado Railroad.

Steamboat Springs, Col., July 16.—A construction gang on the extension of the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad yesterday attempted to drive from the grading camp a party of Japanese laborers who were brought here last Tuesday. The Japanese had been housed in box cars.

A gang went to the Japanese camp, three of them impersonating officers, for the purpose of gaining an entrance into the cars. As soon as the doors were opened the gang of men rushed into the cars with ropes and revolvers and ordered the Japanese to dress, giving them notice that they must stop work and leave this part of the country. They then conducted the Japanese about two miles out of town and told them if they returned the ropes would be used.

Sheriff Chivington arrested three of the ringleaders, and has placed deputies around the bunk cars to prevent the mob from attempting to carry out their threats.

Officials of the road insist that the Japanese shall be allowed to work because of the scarcity of white labor.

### UNIVERSAL FAITH IN DEBATE

Religious Congress to Discuss Its Possibility—Americans Attend.

Paris, July 16.—One of the principal features of the sixth international Congress on Religious Progress, which opened here to-night, will be a debate on the subject "Is a Universal Religion Possible or Desirable? If So, How Can It Be Attained?" The first congress was initiated by the American Unitarian body in 1899.

The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association, will read a paper on "Heroes of Religious Liberty."

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